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Attorneys for Defendants The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, National Association, fka The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as Successor to JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A., as Trustee for RAMP 2004RS6; Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc.; and GMAC Mortgage, LLC

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT TACOMA

JAY L. LAMB and SHARI D. HULTBERG,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

MORTGAGE ELECTRONIC REGISTRATION
SYSTEMS, INC., CHICAGO TITLE
COMPANY, LSI DIVISION, THE BANK OF
NEW YORK MELLON TRUST COMPANY,
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, F/K/A THE BANK
OF NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, N.A. AS
SUCCESSOR TO JP MORGAN CHASE
BANK N.A., AS TRUSTEE FOR RAMP
2004RS6, and GMAC MORTGAGE, LLC,

Defendants.

Case No. 3:10-cv-05856 RJB

DEFENDANTS' RULE 12(b)(6) MOTION
TO DISMISS PLAINTIFFS' AMENDED
COMPLAINT

**NOTE ON MOTION CALENDAR:
November 18, 2011**

ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

I. MOTIONS AND RELIEF REQUESTED

Pursuant to *Fed. R. Civ. P.* 12(b)(6), defendant The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, National Association, f/k/a The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as Successor to JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A., as Trustee for RAMP 2004RS6 ("BONY"); defendant Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. ("MERS"); and defendant GMAC Mortgage, LLC ("GMACM") (collectively "Defendants") move the court

1 for an Order dismissing plaintiffs' claims against them, with prejudice, based on the
 2 grounds that plaintiffs' Amended Complaint fails to state a claim for relief against any of
 3 the Defendants and that at least two of plaintiffs' claims are barred by the applicable
 4 statute of limitations.

5 **II. EVIDENCE RELIED UPON**

6 Defendants' motions are based on the factual allegations set forth in plaintiffs'
 7 Complaint filed November 19, 2010, along with the attachments thereto; the allegations
 8 in plaintiff's Amended Complaint filed July 21, 2011, along with the attachments thereto;
 9 the Declaration of William G. Fig; and documents relating to the property at issue that
 10 were recorded with the Kitsap County Auditor's Office. Defendants request that,
 11 pursuant to ER 201(b), the court take judicial notice of documents recorded with the
 12 Kitsap County Auditor's Office.

13 **III. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

14 Plaintiffs entered into a loan with Plaza Home Mortgage, Inc. in the principal
 15 amount of \$249,600.00. The loan was secured by the real property commonly known
 16 as 8625 Orchard Avenue Southeast, Port Orchard, Washington (the "Property"). The
 17 loan was memorialized by a Note and Deed of Trust. The Deed of Trust was recorded
 18 on April 29, 2004, under Kitsap County Auditor's file No. 200404290235. A true copy of
 19 the Deed of Trust is attached as Exhibit B to plaintiffs' Amended Complaint. Declaration
 20 of William G. Fig ("Fig Decl."), ¶ 2.

21 The Deed of Trust listed Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc.
 22 ("MERS") as the nominee and beneficiary. Furthermore, the Deed of Trust authorized
 23 the Trustee to foreclose upon the Property if the Plaintiffs failed to make payments on
 24 their loan. The Deed of Trust states in pertinent part:

25 MERS is a separate corporation that is acting solely as a
 26 nominee for Lender and Lender's successors and assigns.
 MERS is the beneficiary under this Security Instrument.

1 * * * *

2 The beneficiary of this Security Instrument is MERS (solely
3 as nominee for Lender and Lender's successors and
4 assigns) and the successors and assigns of MERS. This
5 Security Instrument secures to Lender: (1) repayment of the
6 Loan... For this purpose, Borrower *irrevocably grants and*
7 *conveys to Trustee, in trust, with power of sale, the*
8 *[Property].*

9 ****

10 Borrower understands and agrees that MERS holds only
11 legal title to the interests granted by Borrower in this Security
12 Instrument, but, if necessary to comply with law or custom,
13 *MERS (as nominee for Lender and Lender's successors and*
14 *assigns) has the right: to exercise any or all of those*
15 *interests, including, but not limited to, the right to foreclose*
16 *and sell the Property; and to take any action required of*
17 *Lender[.]*

18 On or about March 27, 2009, MERS, acting as beneficiary under the Deed of
19 Trust, appointed Chicago Title Insurance Company, LSI Division, as Successor Trustee.
20 The Appointment of Successor Trustee was recorded on April 1, 2009, under Kitsap
21 County Auditor's file No. 200904010085. A true copy of the Appointment of Successor
22 Trustee is attached as Exhibit C to plaintiffs' Amended Complaint. Fig Decl., ¶ 3.

23 Plaintiffs failed to make payments on their loan, and were served with a Notice of
24 Trustee's Sale. The Notice was recorded on May 7, 2009, under Kitsap County
25 Auditor's file No. 200905070209. A true copy of the Notice of Sale is attached as
26 Exhibit E to plaintiffs' Amended Complaint. Fig Decl., ¶ 4. The Sale was originally
 scheduled for August 7, 2009, but was ultimately postponed until November 20, 2009.
 After the Notice of Trustee's Sale was recorded, but prior to the sale itself, the Deed of
 Trust and the Note were assigned. Specifically, on October 28, 2009, MERS, acting as
 nominee for Plaza Home Mortgage, assigned the Deed of Trust and the Note to BONY,
 as the successor to JPMorgan Chase. The Assignment was recorded on November 23,
 2009, under Kitsap County Auditor's file No. 200911230099. A true copy of the

Assignment is attached as Exhibit D to plaintiffs' Amended Complaint. Fig Decl., ¶ 5. The sale was held on November 20, 2009, and the Trustee's Deed was recorded on December 14, 2009, under Kitsap County Auditor's file No. 20091214055. A true copy of the Trustee's Deed is attached as Exhibit F to plaintiffs' Amended Complaint. Fig Decl., ¶ 6.

Since the Trustee's Sale was held, Plaintiffs have recorded a number of documents with the Kitsap County Auditor's Office that purport to reflect an ownership interest in the Property pursuant to the Uniform Commercial Code ("UCC"). On November 19, 2010, one year after the Trustee's sale, Plaintiffs filed a lawsuit against defendant BONY in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington. The lawsuit was dismissed for failure to state a claim. On July 21, 2011, plaintiffs filed an Amended Complaint adding three defendants and numerous claims. On the same date, plaintiffs filed an adversary complaint against BONY, raising the same issues in a bankruptcy case they filed with this court, case no. 11-16252-MLB. The adversary action has now been dismissed by the bankruptcy court.

IV. STATEMENT OF ISSUES

A. Does plaintiffs' Amended Complaint fail to state a claim upon which relief can be granted?

B. Are plaintiffs' claims under the FDCPA and FCRA barred by the applicable statute of limitations in each act?

V. APPLICABLE LAW

A. Standard on Motion to Dismiss

A motion to dismiss pursuant to 12(b)(6) must be granted if a plaintiff's pleadings fail to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. For the purpose of the motion to dismiss, all facts stated in the complaint are assumed to be true. *Geraci v. Homestreet Bank*, 347 F.3d 749, 751 (9th Cir. 2003). The Court is not limited to the matters set

(paragraphs 11-20 of the Amended Complaint) are not allegations of fact but denials of facts. Moreover, many of plaintiffs' claims are brought under statutes which do not give a private right of action or are claims that are undeniably time-barred.

A. First Claim for Relief – Breach of Contract/RESPA

Paragraph 22 of plaintiffs' Amended Complaint appears to allege a claim for breach of contract based on an alleged violation of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act ("RESPA"), 12 U.S.C. §2601, *et seq.* The paragraph fails to allege the necessary elements for a breach of contract claim including, among other things, identifying the party with whom plaintiffs had a contract, what contract is at issue, what term or provision of the contract was allegedly breached, how the contract was breached, and by whom. Moreover, Defendants' alleged failure to comply with RESPA is a separate statutory claim, not the basis for a breach of contract claim.

Paragraph 22 also fails to assert a claim under RESPA. There is absolutely no evidence that plaintiffs made a proper, qualified RESPA request under 12 U.S.C. §2605(e)(1)(B). Plaintiffs also fail to identify to whom the alleged RESPA request was made, when the request was made, or why any alleged response by defendants was inadequate. Plaintiffs further fail to identify what party allegedly violated RESPA. RESPA § 2605(e) only applies to loan servicers and, therefore, necessarily cannot apply to all of the defendants.

Plaintiffs' First Claim for Relief, set forth in paragraph 22 of their Amended Complaint, fails to state a claim for relief against the Defendants and should be dismissed with prejudice.

B. Second Claim for Relief – Equitable Estoppel and FDCPA

Paragraph 23 of plaintiffs' Amended Complaint alleges a violation of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act ("FDCPA"), 15 U.S.C. §1692g(b). However, plaintiffs do not allege to whom the alleged verification request was made, how it was made, or

1 when the request was made. The FDCPA applies only to “debt collectors,” as defined
 2 by the statute, which does not include a trustee, a loan servicer (GMACM), or MERS.
 3 15 U.S.C. §1692a(6)(F)(i); *Perry v. Stewart Title Co.*, 756 F.2d 1197, 1208; *Lai v.*
 4 *Quality Loan Serv. Corp.*, No. 10-2308, 2010 WL 3419179, at *2 (CD Cal Aug. 26,
 5 2010). Plaintiffs’ claim should be dismissed because it is impermissibly vague and fails
 6 to allege the essential legal elements necessary to constitute a claim for relief.

7 Moreover, a one-year statute of limitations applies to claims under the FDCPA.
 8 15 U.S.C. §1692k(d). The one-year limitation runs from the date of the offending act.
 9 *Naas v. Stolman*, 130 F.3d 892 (9th Cir. 1997). In this case, the alleged act necessarily
 10 must have occurred prior to December 14, 2009, the date the Trustee’s Deed was
 11 recorded. Plaintiffs’ FDCPA claims are barred by the applicable statute of limitations.

12 Plaintiffs’ claims in paragraph 23 of their Amended Complaint are time-barred
 13 and fail to state a claim for relief and, therefore, must be dismissed with prejudice.

14 **C. Third Claim for Relief – Fair Credit Reporting Act (“FCRA”)**

15 Paragraph 24 of plaintiffs’ Amended Complaint alleges a violation of FCRA, 15
 16 U.S.C. §1608. Section §1608 is entitled “Views of Other Agencies.” This statute does
 17 not give plaintiffs a private right of action. Moreover, plaintiffs do not allege which
 18 defendant allegedly violated FCRA or what information supposedly was improperly
 19 reported in violation of FCRA. The FCRA only applies to “consumer reports” issued by
 20 a “consumer reporting agency,” as defined by the statute. 15 U.S.C. §1681(a).
 21 Plaintiffs have failed to allege facts showing that any defendant meets the definition of a
 22 credit reporting agency. Plaintiffs’ claim should be dismissed because it is
 23 impermissibly vague and fails to allege essential legal elements necessary to constitute
 24 a claim for relief under FCRA.

25 ///

26 ///

1 In addition, 15 U.S.C. § 1640(e) requires a FCRA claim under Subchapter I of the
 2 act to be brought “within one year from the date of the occurrence of the violation * * *.”
 3 Thus, plaintiffs’ claim under 15 U.S.C. §1608 is time-barred.

4 Plaintiffs’ claims in paragraph 24 of their Amended Complaint are time-barred
 5 and fail to state a claim for relief and, therefore, must be dismissed with prejudice.

6 **D. Claims In Paragraphs 25 Through 28**

7 Paragraph 25 of plaintiffs’ Amended Complaint is vague and completely fails to
 8 allege any claim for relief against any particular party. Paragraph 26 cites provisions
 9 from the tax code (26 U.S.C. et. seq.) which do not give plaintiffs a private cause of
 10 action. Moreover, this paragraph also fails to allege any cognizable or viable claim for
 11 relief against any defendant. Paragraph 27 cites federal and state securities laws that
 12 are inapplicable to plaintiffs’ home loan and do not give plaintiffs any private right of
 13 action regarding the loan. As discussed below, there is no requirement under
 14 Washington law that defendants must prove “standing” to *non*-judicially foreclose a
 15 deed of trust. The foreclosing trustee must simply comply with the requirements of
 16 RCW 61.24, et. seq.¹ As a result, paragraph 27 also fails to allege any cognizable or
 17 viable claim for relief against defendants.

18 Lastly, paragraph 28 appears to be a continuation of plaintiffs’ erroneous “the
 19 note is a security” claim. Under Washington law, a promissory note is not a security. It
 20 is a negotiable instrument that may be bought or sold. See, *generally*, RCW § 62A.3-
 21 104. There is no requirement that a note be endorsed when it is assigned to another
 22 party. A holder in due course has the right to enforce the terms of the note against the
 23 borrower(s) identified therein. RCW § 62A.3-301(i); See *Maynard v. Eng.*, 13 Wn. App.
 24 961, 973 (1975). In fact, a holder of the note may be entitled to enforce the note even
 25 though the holder is not the owner of the note. RCW 62A.3-301. As with

26 _____
¹ At the time the Notice of Sale was recorded, May 7, 2009, the requirement of RCW 61.24.030(7) was not in effect.

1 paragraphs 25 through 27, paragraph 28 does not allege any cognizable or viable claim
2 for relief against Defendants.

3 Plaintiffs' claims in paragraphs 25 through 28 of their Amended Complaint fail to
4 state a claim for relief against Defendants and, therefore, must be dismissed with
5 prejudice.

6 **D. Plaintiffs' Standing/MERS/Transfer of the Note Claims**

7 Paragraphs 28 through 33 of plaintiffs' Amended Complaint appear to be a re-
8 purposing of their standing/show-me-the-note/MERS claims raised in their first
9 Complaint, which were defeated via BONY's Motion to Dismiss. The claims in these
10 paragraphs seem to primarily center on alleged violations of the Washington Deed of
11 Trust Act, RCW 61.24 et. seq.

12 The documents recorded with the Kitsap County Auditor's Office conclusively
13 show that the requirements under RCW 61.24 for a non-judicial foreclosure were met in
14 this instance. As required by statute, an appointment of Successor Trustee was
15 properly and timely recorded, the Successor Trustee timely and properly recorded a
16 Notice of Sale and served it on plaintiffs, plaintiffs failed to cure the default, the sheriff's
17 sale was properly and timely held, and plaintiffs' property was sold by the trustee.

18 RCW 61.24 does not require, and in order to non-judicially foreclose, Defendants
19 are under no obligation to prove, every assignment or transfer of a note secured by the
20 deed of trust, nor are they obligated to produce the original note. *Freeston v. Bishop,*
21 *White & Marshall, P.S.*, 2010 WL 1186276 (W.D. Wash., 2010) (dismissing the plaintiff's
22 claim because a so-called "show me the note" argument lacks merit); *see also Wallis v.*
23 *Indymac Fed.*, 2010 WL 2342530 (W.D. Wa.), and *Vawter v. Quality Loan Svc. Corp. of*
24 *Wash.*, 707 F. Supp. 2d 1115 (W.D. Wash. 2010).

25 Plaintiffs' claim that MERS' involvement somehow invalidated the non-judicial
26 foreclosure process, or the validity of the documents recorded relating thereto, is a

1 battle that has already been fought and lost by plaintiffs. As previously briefed by
 2 BONY in its Motion to Dismiss (pages 13-15)², under Washington law, MERS is a
 3 proper beneficiary of a deed of trust under RCW 61.24 that may transfer its rights under
 4 the deed of trust. *Vawter*, 707 F. Supp. 2d at 1125; *Moon v. GMAC Mortgage Corp.*,
 5 2008 WL 4741492, at *5 (W.D. Wash. 2008). By signing the deed of trust designating
 6 MERS as the beneficiary, plaintiffs granted MERS this status. *Daddabbo v.*
 7 *Countrywide Home Loans, Inc.*, 2010 WL 2102485, at *5 (W.D. Wash. May 20, 2010).

8 Moreover, it is not a violation of RCW 61.24 to sell a note and/or assign a deed of
 9 trust while a foreclosure action is pending. The identity of the beneficiary of the deed of
 10 trust is not relevant to, nor does it affect, the trustee's power to foreclose. Any
 11 interaction a borrower may have regarding the non-judicial foreclosure (*i.e.* to cure the
 12 default) is with the trustee, not the beneficiary. Thus, it is the foreclosing trustee that
 13 owes a duty to borrower regarding a non-judicial foreclosure.

14 Plaintiffs can point to no specific violation of RCW 61.24 because there was
 15 none. Paragraphs 28 through 33 of plaintiffs' Amended Complaint are devoid of any
 16 allegation regarding a *specific* violation of RCW 61.24, nor do they list the required
 17 elements of the alleged claim identified at the beginning of each paragraph. As a result,
 18 these paragraphs fail to state a claim for relief against Defendants. Also, plaintiffs'
 19 prayer for relief §(d) seeks relief under the "Washington Consumer Protection Act,
 20 Usury Statute, TILA * * *". Defendants could not identify any allegations in plaintiffs'
 21 Amended Complaint regarding these statutes.

22 Defendants respectfully request that the claims against them in Paragraphs 28
 23 through 33 of plaintiffs' Amended Complaint and any claims against them under the
 24 "Washington Consumer Protection Act, Usury Statute, TILA" be dismissed with
 25 prejudice.

26 _____
² Defendants incorporate by reference section F of BONY's prior Motion to Dismiss.

E. Claim for Injunctive Relief

Paragraph 34 of plaintiffs' Amended Complaint seeks injunctive relief against defendants under RCW 61.24.130 – Restraint of Sale by Trustee. This claim fails because it is moot – the property has already been sold by the trustee. Moreover, the claim also fails because plaintiffs have not shown *any* violation of RCW 61.24, et. seq., never mind a “material violation.” Plaintiffs have also failed to comply with the requirements of RCW 61.24.130(2) to seek such relief.

Lastly, plaintiffs cannot seek equitable relief as they have not held up their end of the bargain. Plaintiffs have not made any payment on their loan since 2009 and, therefore, have been living in the house for free for over two years. One must do equity to receive equity.

For the aforementioned reasons, plaintiffs' claim for an injunction should be dismissed with prejudice.

CONCLUSION

The court graciously allowed plaintiffs to re-plead their claims to assert a viable claim. As prognosticated in BONY's Reply Brief regarding its Motion to Dismiss, plaintiffs' Amended Complaint fails to state a claim for any cognizable or viable cause of action against Defendants. As a result, pursuant to *Fed. R. Civ. P.* 12(b)(6), the court must enter an Order dismissing plaintiffs' Amended Complaint. Because plaintiffs have twice failed to allege a viable cause of action against Defendants, their claims should be

1 dismissed with prejudice, and Defendants should be awarded their costs and attorney
2 fees incurred herein.

3 Dated this 14th day of October, 2011.

4 SUSSMAN SHANK LLP

5
6 By /s/ William G. Fig

7 William G. Fig, WSBA 33943

8 billf@sussmanshank.com

9 Attorneys for Defendants The Bank of New York
10 Mellon Trust Company, National Association, fka The
11 Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as
12 Successor to JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A., as
13 Trustee for RAMP 2004RS6; Mortgage Electronic
14 Registration Systems, Inc.; and GMAC Mortgage,
15 LLC
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

THE UNDERSIGNED certifies:

1. My name is Karen D. Muir. I am a citizen of Washington County, state of Oregon, over the age of eighteen (18) years and not a party to this action.

2. On October 14, 2011, I caused to be delivered via **first-class U.S. Mail, postage prepaid**, a copy of: **DEFENDANTS' RULE 12(B)(6) MOTION TO DISMISS PLAINTIFFS' AMENDED COMPLAINT**, to the interested parties of record, addressed as follows:

Jay L Lamb
P.O. Box 163
Olalla, WA 98359

Shari D Hultberg
P.O. Box 163
Olalla, WA 98359

I SWEAR UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

/s/ Karen D. Muir
Karen D. Muir, Legal Assistant

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